EUROPE.

Count Bismarck's Difficulties in the Zollverein Parliament.

The Prussian Premier a Bar to German Reunion.

Progress of Reform in Turkey and the Sultan's Reform Bill.

Candia Convulsed by Foreign Agitators.

Turf and Aquatic Sports in England.

Our special correspondents in Europe furnish by man the following important and highly interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 6th of June.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck Disappointed-King William's Throne Speech-The Duty on Petroleum-Hospitalities to the Zoll Parliament-A Twenty-five Thaler Breakfast-European Budgets-Where the Money Goes To-War Rumors-Improvement of the Needle Gun. BERLIN, June 3, 1868.

Whatever hopes Count Bismarck may have atched to the meeting of the German Zoll Parliament as productive of a more enduring entente cordiale be-tween the north and south the result has not realized em. This unpleasant fact, evident from the closing debates and others, has been smoothed over with great affability and moderation on the part of the Count and a good-natured and sterling adieu by which King William dismissed the body with the

Court and a good-natured and sterring adies by which King William dismissed the body with the King William dismissed the body with the King William dismissed the body with the following speech from the throne—
Honorable gentlemen of the Zoll Parliament—The weeks clapsed since I last greeded you here have not been spent without securing by your land the property of the weeks clapsed since I last greeded you here have not been spent without securing by your land the property of the Papal government and with Spain secure to the Customs Union the right granted to the most favored nations and are up to give a new intercourse with other countries and advance out intercourse with other countries and advance or uniformly in the taxtion of tobacco culture admits and the property of the property o

The apprehension of diminished revenue receipts mentioned in the King's address, was met by a formal withdrawal of the Tariff bill which had occupied the Parliament for a couple of weeks. Does it not seem ridiculous to couple th reduction or entire abolition of import duty on one hundred or more articles with the levy of a new duty on petroleum and an increase of that on to bacco, to discuss at great length and with any amount of erudition and statistical lore each one of the hundred and odd paragraphs, and pass upon them in first and second readings, and then, the in crease of the tobacco duty and the new one on petroleum meeting with opposition, to withdraw the whole bill? This, however, being done, it is needless to speak of the details, such as reduction of duty on cotton twist, lace, linen, vinegar, candles, steel, wire, Ac.; cigars from twenty to fifteen thalers per cwt., preserved meat, &c.; altogether amounting to perhaps 300,000 thaters annual revenue; while the duty proposed to be levied on petroleum would have reached more than double that sum. In the last effort of the governments represented by the Bund Chancellor's bepartment, Herr Delbruck, Ps President, recapitulated the losses which the treasury would suffer by the Austrian commercial treaty and the mealingly revenue bill on tobacco; owing to this, he said, the governments were not in a position to support the new tariff bill without the duty on mineral oil being spreed to, and would therefore, if the House sustained us former vote, withdraw the entire bill. A conservative member (Prussian) had impudence enough to occupy once more the already impatient House with the stale argument that half a thater on a hundred weight of petroleum would not be feit even by the poorest. He as an owner of estates, hald closely inquired the reliative consumption of petroleum; a field hand or common labored did not annually use more than ten pounds, the duty on which amounted to only five cents; coachmen, grooms and beadles, whom he chamerated as next upon the social scale, consume eighteen pounds; smith shepherds, &c., twenty-four to tarry pounds in masters of the forest, bookkeepers, &c., forty-six pounds; well-to-do cilizens, hilety pounds; onlent Chancellor's Department, Herr Delbruck, Its Presigrooms and beasies, whom he commerated as next upon the social scale, consume eighteen pounds; smith shepherds, &c., twenty-four to thirty pounds; masters of the forest, bookkeepers, &c., forty-six monders; well-to-do citizens, ninety pounds; opulent families, 270 pounds; in his, the speaker's own famility, two hundred pounds were consumed. It is the rich folks who will pay this duty, which the government declares it cannot dispense with. If the bill had had any chance at all the speech of this Don Quixote, in the person of Deputy von Wedemeyer, would have killed it. He was treated with ironical braves and laughter by the liberais, and when the final vote was taken it turned out 149 nays against 86 yeas, not one of the former opponents having changed his mind. Count Isliemarck then rose and said.—"The House having definitely refused to vote the duty on mineral oil, I now, for the reasons previously stated, withdraw the Tarif bill of the vit hiss."

Before dropping the Zoil Parliament it must be mentioned that its members were twice feasted at the Exchange by a committee of wealthy merchants; on Priday evening, at the Tivoh Garden, by prominent city officers and Councilmen. The former committee having fixed the price of a ticket for the breakfast at twenty-five thalers it is said to have been a spiendid affair, though the wonderfully extravagant price—as such it is considered here—kept away the more saving of the commercial fraternity, in consequence of which each the unitedy committeemen had to make up a deficit amounting to a couple hundred thaliers a piece. If I add that every one of them is worth not less than a milition and that, notwithstanding, this defent of a couple of hundred dollars has been the great theme of conversation and compassion, you can draw your own conclusions as to the liberality of these men and their love of the "aimighty dollar."

The

gether and having voted the budget of the Bund will complete its session in the latter part of next month.

Deputy Twesten is preparing a bill providing means for the navy in the ordinary budget, instead of the loan for 1869, the responsibility for which has been recently so emphatically refused by the Bund administration, resulting in a contrary vote in the Reichstag and the subsequent stoppage of all naval works and improvements. But all at once the government affects indifference, no doubt from the apprehension that if the requisite funds for the navy appear in the budget of the North German Confederation, where each smaller State bears its proportionate share, that great dissatisfaction will ensue in these already overburdened countries. Speaking of budgets reminds me of Kolb's late work on statistics, which gives as the amount of yearly revenue collected in all European States \$2,800,000,000, lovelying, after the deduction of expense for its levying and administration, about \$2,240,000,000. The requirements of these governments being, however, under a normal condition of things, not less than \$2,500,000,000. Of the principal amount the expenses of sovereign courts consume \$56,000,000, or 2.63 per cent; the armies, \$780,000,000, or 2.63 per cent; the armies, \$780,000,000, or 4.62 per cent; and the state debts (nearly all caused by the military), \$834,000,000, or 37.23 per cent. The last three items thus amount to \$1,673,000,000—47.79 per cent of the whole, and one-fourth only remains for the mental and material requirements of these governments.

Considerable curiosity is excited in political circles regarding the origin of warlike articles which of late regarding the origin of warlike articles which of late regarding the origin of warlike articles which of late regarding the origin of warlike articles which of late regarding the origin of warlike articles which of late responsible for the carrying out of the Prague treaty stipulation. All this noise may not be unjustly considered as a little manœuvre to as

said to differ in name only from that of the national liberals.

The amount of last year's exports from Berlin to the United States is given in a statement from the American Consul's office at 3,650,000 thalers. The articles of export consisted principally of woollen cloth, worsted, lead, zinc, spar (mineral), woollen shawls, buttons, beads, lace goods, furs, skins, dry goods, books, pictures and objects of art, &c.

The new Austrian musket, called the Wanzl gun, for which thirty-five shots in a minute and other excellent qualities were claimed, has upon trial remained far behind its reputation.

The authorities of the town of Anclam have agreed to the erection of a military eademy upon the terms mentioned in a previous letter.

Prussia's constant additions to her already enormous military extablishment are not much in keeping with the rumors of a European Congress for the purpose of a general disarmament.

The Imperial Reform Movement-How It Affects the Peoples—Hopes of the Christians—
A New Ruler for Candia—Relations Towards
Greece—Kidnapping—Society in Smyrna.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22, 1868.

more than the Greeks, as they were assimilated to the Turks in habits, manners and tastes, only differ-ing from them in their religious tenets. Even in the dress of their women there is but little perceptible ing able to speak the language of the dominant race, and although they have a language of their own it is not in such general use among them as the Turkish. Furthermore, the natural and deeply rooted antag-onism existing between the Greek and Turk does not the country. The Greeks consequently are begin-ning to complain of partiality, and it is feared this rivalry will lead to chicanery and intrigue which will subjects amenable to the laws, it is to be feared the Grand Vizier will have great difficulty in making a proper distinction between just accusations agains the provincial officers and conspiracies founded on malicious and exaggerated reports.

The European press also highly appland the new policy of the Porte tending to amalgamate the Chris-

policy of the Porte tending to amaigamate the Christian and Mussulman element in the legislative and executive oranches of the government.

Another evidence of public approbation of the proposed reforms is evinced in the rapid advance of the Turkish consols, which have risen twenty per cent since the return of All Pacha from Crete.

The French, English and Russian Ambasadors are urging the Porte to appoint a Christian governor to the island of Candia, each having, as a matter of course, a discrent candidate to propose, a concession which the Turks are not vet prepared to grant, fearing that, once the precedent is established by appointing a Christian to rule over the rebellous Cretans, they will be called upon to adopt the same system in other provinces of the empire where the Christian population predominates. Changes like this, however, require time for reflection, and it is very probable the Porte will decide to adopt this measure, provided the allied Powers will no longer lettif their countenance to the amost open acts of hostisty constantly committee by Greece, and use their moral influence towards the complete partification of the island by declaring unanimously that the Turkish government cannot be expected to make further concessions, and would be fully justified in adopting the most harsh and severe measures to extanguish the remaining sparks of rebelion. Some excitement has been caused here by the arrival at Athens of several of the decides of the Cretan Committee to the National Assembly of Greece. Sixteen dep nites have been admitted to sends in the Greek Chamber the Almister of that government here will insulate the superficient of the supposed of the continuous parts of the cream committee to the National Assembly of Greece. Sixteen dep nites have been the singhtest disturbance of the public tranquilty (except in Cream Committee to the National Assembly of Greece. Sixteen dep nites have been the singhtest disturbance of the public tranquilty (except in Cream Committee of the public tranquilty (exc

ticularly now that they have bagged their treasure; they will for the present at least get out of the way of pursuit as quickly as possible. They know their way through the mountains, by paths which are unknown to and uninhabited by any except a few mountaineers, who, if not actually their confederates, would not hesitate to shelter and aid them in obtaining provisions. Consequently I fear that the wide awake Governor will have his wits and energies taxed to the utmost to hunt them down unless aided by the treachery of some of the members of the band who may be dissatisfied with the division of the spolis.

the band who may be dissatisfied with the division of the spolis.

During the Crimean war an eminent Smyrns physician was carried off by brigands, and after being marched about from place to place for several days was finally ransomed for £500. He reported that he was kindly treated by his captors, and that at times when his hosts were put on short allowance—as they cannot at all times obtain provisions—his wants were aboundantly supplied. They are also very religious, contribute to the Church and ask the priest's blessing upon their lawless mode of life, are frequently charitable to the poor and seldom molest the weaker sex. They seldom take life unless attacked, their sole object being ransom money. If the sum demanded is judically released; if not the demand is repeated, and sometimes made the more impressive by being accompanied by one of the victim's ears or fingers.

The Imperial Reform Bill.

The following is the text of the "organic regle nent" of the Council of State of Turkey, of which we have already given the main points in our special

have already given the main points in our special correspondence from Constantinople:—

The preamble of the decree states that "the Sultan, ardently desiring to surround the conduct of his government and the interests of his subjects with every guarantee, of regularity and order, by the successive introduction of such improvements as are fet to be needed in the administration generally, and in its different branches, has decreed the creation of a Council of State, as one of the most powerful means for realizing that lofty idea, and has sanctioned the following reglement:—

ARTICES I. The Council of State is the central institution of the empire deliberating on the affairs of general administration.

ART. 2. Its functions are—1, to examine and prepare all projects of law and of reglement; 2, to pronunce upon all matters of public administration comprised in the limits of its attributes; 3, to decide in matters of administrative disputes; 4, to take cognizance of conflicts between the administrative and judicial authorities as to their respective attributes; 5, to give its advice on the reports and other documents emanating from the administrative departments relative to laws and regulations which are in force; 6, to try functionaries whose conduct is submitted to it for investigation by special imperial order or in virtue of the laws of the empire; 7, to give its advice on all questions with respect to which it shall be consulted by the Sovereign or by Ministers, and to decree the improvements proposed by the Councils General of the viduets, and recorded in the minutes, in concert with the committees, which, composed of three or four delegates chosen from these councils, will be charged to present the minutes to the Porte. All these matters will be referred by the Grand Vizier to the Council of State, which will address to him the reports containing its decisions. The presidents of the sections of the Council of State and a councilior from each section shall meet every year to examine the budget of receipts and

ART. 3. The Council of State will be divided into five sections, namely:—

1. Section of the Interior and of War, which will be charged with the examination of projects of law and regulations elaborated by the proper administrative departments concerning general administration, the police and the army and navy, and to determine on the matters submitted to it in regard to the application of such laws and regulations.

2. Section of Finances and Evcaf, charged to examine everything relating to the laws and regulations as to the collection of taxes, the good management of the State revenues and the general administration of vakus.

ment of the State revenues and the general administration of vakou/s.

3. Section of Legislation, whose functions shall be the elaboration of civil, commercial and criminal law, as well as of regulations for the tribunals by which those laws are administered, and to decide in cases of conflict between administrative and judicial authorities.

4. Section of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture, which will consider questions concerning the development of the interests of those services, as well as concessions and conventions connected therewith.

ART. S. Each section will have five mattres de requêtes and five auditors taken from capable per-sons in the bureaux of the Council, which will be so-formed as to answer the requirements of the differ-

ent sections.

ART. 9. The Presidents and the Councillors will have deliberative votes. It will be the duty of the assistant to summarise the subjects of deliberations, and of the auditors to draw up minutes of the proceedings. An assistant to each section will discharge the functions of first secretary to the section.

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ART. 10. The deliberations of the Council, whether n general assembly or in sections, shall be decided by the majority of votes. The President and the members shall have each one vote. The votes shall be taken by ballot whenever required by the majority.

najority.

ART. 11. The President of the Council, or, in his ART. 11. The President of the Council, or, in his absence, one of the presidents of sections, will preside over the general assembly of the Council.

ART. 12. The members of the Council shall all have the same rights and prerogatives, whatever may be their individual ranks or grades.

ART. 13. The mode of deliberation and everything concerning the working of the bureaux of the Council will be the sphere of a special redepend to be called.

will be the subject of a special regiment to be elabo-ated by all the sections of the Council conjointly. Akt. 14. The present organic regiment may be notified by imperial ordinance should the govern-nent deem it useful and necessary to do so.

CANDIA.

Greek and Other Foreign Interference-Miserable Results to the People.
[Translated from the Paris Patric, May 28.]

We continue as follows a correspondence from Athens:—I must admit that I have decided, but not without scruple, to take up a subject already pretty well used up-that is, to entertain you once more with the affairs of Crete, respecting which you can use your own discretion. Here the question still remains the order of the day, and the newspapers appear to have wagered as to who shall carry the mystification the farthest; at all events they still continue to register in the same serious manner the proclamations of Hadji Petros, the arguments of the young Flourens and the exploits of Zimbrakakis.

Even a few days since a piece of eloquence of high flavor might have been encountered in the Athens papers, a touching appeal of the Central Committee for assisting the Cretan refugees, not alone to the noble feelings but to the sensitive purses of the whole country, the whole well seasoned with those brilliant phrases which have injured humanity more than any combination of cruel tyrants ever can. Ink badly employed will cause real tears and blood to flow, and if not previously known the influx of documents from all parts furnishes the convincing proofs. A superior officer of the French marine, whose name is well known in France and throughout the Levant, states that on landing at the island of Egine he was assailed by a crowd of Cretan families, who covered him with benedictions in the belief that he intended to embark them and land them in their own country. This joy was however, turned to consternation when they were informed that such was not the intention of the Admiral. To what a state are reduced the miserable victims of an insurrection, whose only partisans now are a few handfuls of Greek, Italian or Hungarian adventurers supported by foreign gold. for assisting the Cretan refugees, not alone to the

It would be at the risk of the young man's life.

It being quite impossible for the father to obtain the sum demanded as a ransom he proceeded nimself to the place of rendezvous, and stated plainly to the delegate of the bandith that in demanding so large a sum the robbers were defeating their own object, as he should be forced to leave his son to their tender mercies unless they moderated their pretensions. It was finally decided to reduce the amount of the ransom money to ten per cent of the original demand, which was promptly paid and the young man restored to his family, not a little delighted to take leave of his hospitable entertainers.

Now that the captive is rescued the authorities, have sent out squads in pursuit of the robbers, and the neighboring coast will be closely blockaded to prevent their getting off by sea, a French man-of-war having volunteered to aid the local authorities.

Ismail Pacha, the Governor of Smyrna, and ex-Minister of the 'olice here, who has had experience in catching rogues and desperatives. will doubtless make the most of this opportunity of distinguishing liminasit in his new fleid of action; but the robbers are alwars on the alert, having scouts posted in every street have sent make the most of this opportunity of distinguishing liminasit in his new fleid of action; but the robbers are alwars on the alert, having scouts posted in every street have sent of the content of the proceamand of the man of the robbers are alwars on the alert, having scouts posted in every list throw that this money, destined to relieve the way rendered eligible? Are you aware that by obligingly supplying the means of existence to those whom you consider the descendants of Themistocles and Aristides you are by your stupidity rejoicing the

FRANCE.

Narshal Niel on the Chasepot. [From Galignani's Messenger, May 27.] Marshal Niel, Minister of War, has just subm

o the Emperor a report on the practice with the Chassepot guns and from which we take the follow-ing particulars:—That arm was given out in the Chassepot guns and from which we take the following particulars:—That arm was given out in the month of September, 1886, as an experiment, to the battalion of the Foot Chasseurs of the Guard. Its distribution to the other regiments of the Guard only commenced at the close of March, 1867, and by degrees, as the manufacture advanced, the delivery of these rifes was extended to the infantry of the line, the whole of which was supplied by the end of April last, or in little more than a year from the first issue. However recent this may be for many of the regiments, the experience obtained permits an opinion to be formed as to the efficiency of the weapon. The regulation range of the new rifle is one thousand metres, although it may easily extend to 1,100 The projectille, fired at a velocity of 450 metres per second, has a passage so low that at a distance of 230 metres the bail does not rise much above the line of aim, which result is a most favorable condition for the efficacy of fire. From the rapidity with which the arm may be loaded in any position—kneeling, seated, lying down, as well as standing—the men are able to fire seven, eight or even ten shots per minute, tukking aim, or fourteen without shouldering the gun. With the old musket the maximum range was but six hundred metres, the velocity 324 metres per second, and the men under normal conditions were only able to fire two shots per minute, while, as they are forced to load standing, they were all the time exposed to the enemy. With respect to the precision of aim the advantages are not less remarkable. The subjoined table shows the average number per cent of shots which struck the line of target at the various distances, and the mean results obtained by the three categories of men representing the different periods during which they had had those arms in use, are a proof of the facility with which the throops become accustomed to their use:—

THE TURE IN ENGLAND. FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

"Cooling Down" After the Settling-The Lady Elizabeth Case-The Winnings on the Derby-Events on Hand and in Prospect.

LONDON, June 6, 1868.

The operation of making "bricks without straw" is at once thankless and unprofitable; but I fear that in the present lull in sporting affairs it is all I can turn by a calm, and the sporting storm which last week burst over Epsom Downs was no exception to the rule. The settling on the Derby, which I described well as concessions and conventions connected therewith.

5. Section of Public Instruction, which, in conformity with its special attributes, will take charge of questions in which the educational institutions of the State are concerned.

All matters in dispute shall, according to their nature, be settled by the section to which they relate.

Agr. 4. The Council of State shall not interfere with the attributes of the Executive, its mission being to deliberate only on the matters prescribed in the present reglement. It shall only have authority to watch over the execution of the laws and regulations, and in case of their imperfect execution to untify the same to the proper quarter.

Agr. 5. Each section shall record the result of its deliberations on the questions within its special province in a report which shall be submitted to the Grand Vizier. This report of the section shall bear also the seal of the Council will but his own seal on the reports of deliberations which take place in his presence. Matters relating to organic laws and regulations, which will in the first instance be examined by a section, will not be the subject of a report to the Grand Vizier until after they have been submitted to the Assembly of the whole Council.

Agr. 6. The Council will be presided over by a Minister, who will be assisted by five presidents of from five to ten members, so that the number of Councillors of State shall not exceed fifty. The members of the Council will be distributed among the different sections, according to the relative importance of the sections, but no section shall consists of less than five members.

Agr. 7. The President of the Council, the presidents of the sections, the secretary-general, and the members of the Council will be distributed among the different sections, according to the relative importance of the sections, but no section shall consists of less than five members.

Agr. 7. The President of the Council, the presidents of the sections, the secretary-general, and the members of the Counci in a recent letter, was the last straw which broke the

"there's an end on't." Bygones, most believe, ought to be bygones, and when the bygones are to be bygones, and when the bygones are of so "shady" a character as those of Lady Elizabeth, perhaps the least said is the soonest mended. I need scarcely say that there are two sides among the public in regard to the mystery—one holding that so far as the Marquis of Hastings and his stable are concerned everything is "fair and square," and that the only explanation of the mare's horrible running is neither more nor less than that she has hopelessly failen away from her splendid two year old form, and that her owner and his party were not aware of the fact; while the other asserts roundly that she has been "got at," and that her drowsy demeanor, her languid action and her position in berby and Oaks were due to nothing but a good strong dose of poison. Some coloring to this theory is afforded by a remark asserted to have been made by Admiral Rous, the veteran handicapper and undoubted father protem, of the turf, to the effect that he would be "sorry to have as much poison in his stomach as the mare had in hers." I should be rather chary of believing in such a speech unless I heard it myself; but undoubtedly it is the fact that many persons do not hesitate to confirm it on oath, and a good many of them and very strong ones too. I am very much inclined to take the advice of the discerning Mr. Pickwick, and "shout with the largest party;" but I conceive I better fulfill my functions by recording other people's opinions than by expressing my own. It is perfectly possible that, Marquis of Hastings is as innecent as the proverbial "babe unborn" of anything like "fool play;" but his hands have not been particularly "cleam" of late, and an uncharitable world is apt to imagine him dirty all over. Even the father of lies, however, is not so black as he is painted, and perhaps the safest position to take is the middle one, always remembering the cautious Horatan maxim medio tutissinus hus. of so "shady" a character as those of Lady Eliza membering the cautious Horatian maxim medio tutissimus inis.

The most contradictory rumors are afoat as to the

The most contradictory rumors are affoat as to the amount he won, or, as some have it, lost over the race. One section maintain that he has netted a good stake by the result, though, of course, not nearly so much as he would have pocketed by the victory of Lady Elizabeth; another that though he won on the event he actually lost on the week—a statement which is hardly consistent with the retrenchment and abandonment of betting—like Falstaff's "giving up such and living cleanly," that were expected of his lordship.

Sir Joseph Hawley's name has been a good deal bandled about during the week, and sometimes not to his advantage. There are always several people who can see considerably further through a millistone

his lordship.

Sir Joseph Hawley's name has been a good deal bandled about during the week, and sometimes not to his advantage. There are always several people who can see considerably further through a milistone than their neighbors, and not a few of them have been of late winking in a knowing manner, shaking their heads mysteriously, buttonholing you in a corner and there communicating divers "dark sayings" to the effect that "they may say what they like, my boy, but Sir Joseph's a deep 'un," or "I know, old feller, for a fact, that he has won"—a fabulous amount of money by the victory of his gallant son of Bas Bleu. Well, some folks will cover the sun all over with spots, and mud is a cheap missile and easily thrown. It is enough to say that it is generally believed Sir Joseph has won nothing but the stakes by the result, and his conduct in starting the horse for the public is loudly praised as an act of self-denial, which is but another proof of his being a true and honorable sportsman.

Of one thing there is no doubt—that the scratching of The Earl by the Marquis of Hastings, just before the Derby, after thousands of people had been induced to back him, is reprobated still as an act which is a disgrace to the turf. The Danebury party have not as yet condescended to give the slightest explanation of their conduct, and on the principle that "silence gives consent" people believe their strictures cannot be challenged. Even apart from the Lady Elizabeth mystery, with all the suspicion which attaches to it, his conduct in regard to The Earl would of itself irretrievably injure his reputation.

As to the "settling," I have already spoken of it at

As to the "settling," I have already spoken of it at As to the "settling," I have already spoken of it at such length that I have not a word to add except that I have heard on all hands nothing but expression of the utmost contentment, and that the credit of the ring has come through the "flery trial" utterly unshaken and with a new and hopeful lease of life. And this in face of the gloomiest predictions that "the bank was smashed" and the layer of the odds gone to "almighty squash."

EVENTS ON HAND.

There has been some racing during the week—what week during the season is without it?—but, on the whole, it has been of so "timpotty" a character that I need scarcely trouble your readers with more than the briefest notice of it. We have had meetings at Manchester, West Drayton and Croydon. The first mentioned was chiefly remarkable for the inaugura-

tion of a new race course, the other two for the badness of the sport and the hardness of the ground. Racing has for about a century been highly popular in Outtonepolis; more betting is carried on among its merchants and manufacturers than in any other provincial town in the kingdom, and its "quotations" you will always find in the papers after the "London betting," while no other town supplies prices at all. So far back as 1760 meetings were held at Kersal Moor, in the neighborhood of the great northern city, and they were continued there until 1846, when the lease expired and new quarters were found at Castle Jew-

while no other town supplies prices at all. So far back as 1760 meetings were held at Kersal Moor, in the neighborhood of the great northern city, and they were continued there until 1846, when the lease expired and new quarters were found at Castie Jeweil. This ground, however, was altogether ill-adapted for the purpose, and perhaps it was to the advantage of sport that last year, when this second lease expired, the management had to look out for "tresh woods and pastures new," and hit upon the present excellent cenue. The course, which is only about two miles from the Manchester Exchange, is excellently adapted for racing, being perfectly fat and sufficiently extensive, with a straight run in of about a thousand yards. The accommodations provided for the public, horses, trainers, jockeys and the press are of the most satisfactory description. I observe nothing whatever in the running which calls for any mention, except that the ring appears to have caught it pretty hot.

The meetings at West Drayton and Croydon were wretched affairs, as a good many gatherings in the neighborhood of the metropolis are. At this class of meetings we have as a rule a huge gathering of all the rowdyism of London, Sahara clouds of dust, "welching" in full swing, flat and warm beer and all the other concomitants of a Cockney holiday. I went down one day but was so disgusted with the whole affair that I took extreme care to avoid a repetition of the feat. Strange to say, there were comparatively few people present. The stands and ground were almost descreed; there was bardly a single bookmaker in the ring; whole groves of occoanuts were stack dismaily on their perches, waiting to be knocked off, and nobody would notice them; and the refreshment booths were howling wildernesses. People who stayed away did not lose much. The racing was carried on by the most wretched of "platers;" the dust covered everything as with a garment; the course was as hard as the payement of Plocadilly; and the gentlemen who offer the most tempting odds and r

The Northumberiand Plate, a two mile race, which will be run at Newcastle on the 24th of June, and which takes high rank among our fixtures, was introduced into the market a week or two ago, the notorious Tarabau, who has earned the sad reputation of being one of the greatest "rogues" in training, being made favorite. He is a four year old by Rataplan out of Wiosma, the property of Mr. Bowes, who four times won the Derby with Naundig, Cotersstone, Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian. He ran twelve times last year, winning on four occasions, and stone, Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian. He ran twelvetimes last year, winning on four occasions, and he literally walked away with the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket this spring. He is, however, an utterly unreliable brute and more frequently than not fails to "come to the scratch," and is reported to have Dutch courage put into him before a race with a bottle of port wine. Something has recently gone wrong with him, for he has to-day declined in the market to 9 to 1.

wrong with him, for he has to-day declined in the market to 9 to 1.

The second favorite is Fortunio, the winner of the great Northern Handicap last month, who is now quoted at 100—no advance on which can be obtained from the bookmakers. He is a four year old by Voltigeur out of Fortuna, and ran four times last year without scoring a win. The only other animal mentioned in the betting is Flora, who is not much known to fame, but is quoted at 100 to 8. The St. Leger at present appears to be at the mercy of the famous Formosa, the joint winner with Moslem of the two thousand guineas and the victrix of the oaks. Moslem is not engaged in the race. The filly is backed at 3 to 1; while The Earl, is anticipation of his winning the Grand Prix to-morrow—and that appears so much his own that here they are laying odds on him—would be freely supported at 7 to 2.

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON GORRESPONDENT.

Coming Events and Interesting Fixtures. LONDON, June 6, 1868. The coming week is a blank, so far as yachting is

concerned; but the programme for the following one presents an unusually attractive appearance, as will be seen from the subjoined list of fixtures:-

Monday, June 15 .- New Thames Yacht Club, schooner match, and Temple Yacht Club, first class

Tuesday, June 16.-Royal London Yacht Club, schooner and yawl match, and Ranelagh Yacht Club

Wednesday, June 17 .- Royal Thames Yacht Club, race for the Queen's cup, and Prince of Wales' Yacht Club match, and Saturday, June 20, Prince Alfred

Of these the Temple and Ranelagh are comparalively minor affairs; but all the others promise to be

highly interesting, more particularly the Royal Thames Yacht Club race for the Queen's cup, which is certain to attract a numerous entry of first class craft, as there is no restriction as to rig. The entries close on Thursday next.

The course is from Gravesend round the Mouse returning to Gravesend on the Lower Hope as the sailing committee may decide on the morning of the match. The time allowance will be half a minute per ton between cutters, a quarter of a minute per ton between schooners, and cutters to allow yawis one-fourth of their tonnage. Notwithstanding the recent secession, and the establishment of the rival New Thames Yacht Club the old "Royal Thames" still keeps its position at the head of the London yachting societies, and has received large accessories to its strength during the present season. At the monthly meeting held on Wednesday evening last the following yacht owners were elected members:—Captain Lewis Upton, Zoe, schooner, 182 tons; Count F. du Monceau, Sea Bird, cutter and yawi, 128 tons; Mr. R. Clifford Smith, Brunette, yawi, 70 tons; and Mr. James Alexander Forbes, Guinare, cutter, 32 tons. The weekly report of the Union Yacht Club, the headquarters of the various Thames clubs, gives the following yachts "at or about the station," up to yesterday:—Night Thought, cutter, Mr. W. N. Ruage; Loadstar, yawi, Mr. C. F. Allison; Cambria, schooner, Mr. J. Ashbury; Fleur-de-Lis, schooner, Mr. H. W. Birch; Dabchick, cutter, Col. de Bathe; Vindex, cutter, Mr. A. Duncan; Egeria, schooner, Mr. H. Mulholland; Surge, cutter; Violet, schooner, Mr. R. Dames; Viking, schooner, Mr. A. Calloway; Gloriana, schooner, Mr. A. Owilkinson; Albatross, schooner, Mr. J. Tetley; Luna, cutter, Mr. R. A. Daniell; Snowdrop, cutter, Mr. J. J. Stainton; Rosebud, cutter, Sir Iruce Chichester; Dione, cutter, Captain Anderson; Niobe, cutter, Mr. J. Groves; Flona, cutter, Mr. E. Boutcher; Eudora, cutter, Mr. J. Groves; Flona, cutter, Mr. E. Boutcher; Eudora, cutter, Mr. J. Groves; Flona, cutter, Mr. E. Boutcher; Eudora, cutter, Mr. J. D. Lee; Clytie, cutter, Mr. S. Harwood; Si-Seep, screw, Lord Milton; Julia, yawi, Mr. Moss, and Gertrude, yawi, Mr. Cecil Martyn.

The return from Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht squadron, announces the following at or about the station up to Thursday evening:—Dream, Mr. G. Bentinek; Volage, Lord Colville; Champion, Mr. E. N. Harvey; Caprice, Colonel Charles Baring; Lufra, Lord Strafford; Florence, the Duke of Leeds; Hebe, Captain Phillimore; Fetrel, Mr. Philip Percival; Brilliant, Mr. G. H. Ackers; Maydy, Mr. Tyrwhitt Walker; Fireft, Sir Henry Oglander, Bart.; Nukteris, Mr. R. Ball; Susan, Earl of Hardwicke; Leda, Colonel H. W. Verschayle; Gipsy Queen, Earl Fitzwilliam; Eva, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh.

From Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht Club station) the to its strength during the present season. At the monthly meeting held on Wednesday evening last

DOWING IN ENGLAND. FROM DITS LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Death of Robert Chambers, the English Oars-

and oarsman, died on Thursday last, June 4, at St.

LONDON, June 6, 1868. Robert Chambers, the celebrated Tyne side sculler

Anthony's, near Newcastle, after a lingering illness. He was born on the 14th of June, 1831, and conse quently had not completed his thirty-seventh year The aquatic career of Chambers, which extends as far back as 1852, was singularly brilliant and successful, and in his best day he was unquestionably one of the finest, M not the finest, sculler that England ever produced. As far as can be ascertained he took four-oared races, 39 of which were won by the crews of

which he was a member: 20 pair cared races, of which

remarkable performances may be mentioned his memorable defeat of Harry Kelley on May 12, 1857, for the championahip of the Thames, which he held successfully against all comers, including T. White, G. W. Everson and R. A. W. Green, the Australian champion, for a period of nearly six years, but on the 8th of August, 1856, had to succumb to his old opponent, Kelley in a match for £200 a side, and a collateral bet of £500, Chambers staking £300 to £200. On the retired ment of Kelley Chambers again laid claim to the championship, and was matched for £200 a side against J. Sadler, of Putney, who was considered to be the "coming man" of the Thames. They met off the 20 of November, 1866, and after a fine race, in which Chambers fairly rowed down his opponent, he refere decided in his favor, on the ground that he had been wiffully fouled by his opponent. In the following year he again threw down the gauntiet to his old opponent, Kelley, and they rowed over the Tyne course on the 6th of May, 1867, the result being a very easy victory for Kelley. This was Chambers last appearance in public. In addition to the above townsman Cooper, and also took a prominent part in all the principal English regatts during the past in the principal English regatts during the past inten years.

Chambers was five feet ten inches in height, and his rowing weight, when in his prime, was about eleven stone seven pounds, or 161 pounds. He died of consumption, and there can be no doubt that the disease was aggravated by his long career of hard work and the dangerous alternations of severe training and comparative rests necessitated by his fellow-townsmen, and it is proposed to give him a public funeral.

FOREIGN ART ITEMS. The following is an abstract from the catalogue of

the sale of the valuable art collection of the late Mr. James Fallows, of Manchester:-Framed drawings, James Fallows, of Manchester:—Framed drawings, Frederic Tayler, "The Keeper's Daughter," 240 guineas; same artist, "The Shepherd's Daughter," the companion drawing, 280 guineas; William Hunt, 16 spiendid examples, among which were, "Female Devotion," 155 guineas; "A Pine Apple and Plums," a chaf d'awere, 284 guineas; "A Ballad Singer," 256 guineas; "A Beggar," 315 guineas; "An Interior with Gypsies," 190 guineas. The more prominent production of the modern school were, by John Linnell, Sr., "The Harvest Moon," 425 guineas; T. Faed, R. A., "The Mitherless Bairn," 530 guineas; P. F. Poole, R. A., "Greek Courtship," 320 guineas; Patrick Nasmyth, an English landscape, with a woman and child, with a donkey on a winding road near a cottage, and other figures, with a dog reposing under a group of fine trees, a pool of water, and a felled tree in the foreground, 630 guineas; A. Elmore, R. A., "Lucrezia Borgia," 660 guineas; John Linnell, Sr., "The Dusty Road," 1,000 guineas; John Linnell, Sr., "The Dusty Road," 1,000 guineas; James Thomas Linnell, "A Top of a Hill," 780 guineas; Bir Edwin Landseer, K. A., "Deer Stalkers," 1,680 guineas; The foreign-school furnished, by Edouard Frere, "The First Earring," 255 guineas; Madamo Henriette Browne, "The Harem," one of her best works, 580 guineas; Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, "The Chalk Wagons," 900 guineas; and "Huntsmen Taking Hounds to Cover," very fine, 775 guineas. The entire sale Farring," 255 guineas facts borrowed from the old Romans:—Cato paid \$32.000 for the coverings made in Babylon of the lounges of his dining room. A kind of cypress wood was highly valued by the ancients, especially that having a knot in the centre for tables. Two of these tables were Sold, one belonging to Asinius Gallus, for \$42,000, and the other, belonging to Asinius Gallus, for \$45,000, and the other, belonging to Cethegus, for \$68,800. Even Cicero, who was not rich, had one of these tables that cost \$42,000, covered with a sliver cloth of the most claborate workmanship.

At the sale of the lib Frederic Tayler, "The Keeper's Daughter," 240 guineas; same artist, "The Shepherd's Daughter," the

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Buffalo journal claims that the superiority of the

Atlantics must be considered "a superstition." A Cleveland paper says:-"It appears that when the Atlantics played with the Niagaras they had no recovered from rejoicing for their victory over the best Canadian club, and were not in the best possible condition."

best Canadian club, and were not in the best possible condition."

A soft or, perhaps, "hard" impeachment is implied by the above.

The Actives got whipped at St. John's College on Thursday by the Rose Hill Club. Score 36 to 34.

The other clubs should not argue from the last mentioned fact that the actives can be always so much beaten. The Fordham boys are well fed, have almost constant practice together and will trouble any club that may visit them.

The name of St. John is vulgarized Singen. It is safe to say, therefore, that the actives were hurt by singin'.

The Detroit Club defeated the Forrest City Club on the 18th. Score 45 to 23.

The Websters, of Woburn, Mass., and the Clippers, of Lowell, had a match on the 17th inst., in which Webster was clipped 56 times and had revenge for only 5.

only 5.

The Eurekas, of Cleagerstown, Md., and the Excelsiors, of Frederick City, had a game some days ago, in which the latter were defeated. Score 59 to 25.

From the schedule given below it will be seen that we could game are on for this afterneon. The game two good games are on for this afternoon. The game to be played at the Capitoline will create no intile excitement, as the Stars this year are not only bright but very "warm," and the champions may get "burnt" if they do not keep their surface cool and have their strength well toned.

The game set down for the Union grounds will,

The game set down for the Union grounds will, no doubt, prove to be a good one also. The Mutuals should be careful and not imagine they have a "sure thing." Such fancies have been mischlevous to some of the heaviest clubs many a time, and their young opponents will endeavor well to secure the prize. The wish that they may get it is not "mutual."

Matches to Come Off.

June 20—Mutual vs. Endeavor, Union grounds.
June 20—Union, of Morrisonia, vs. Star, on the
Capotoline grounds, at three P. M.
June 22—Athlete vs. Baltic, at Washington Heights,
at three P. M.
June 22—New York Carpet Lining Company vs. S. June 22—New York Carpet Lining Company vs. S. Wilson's Shee Factory, Hoboken.

June 24—Active vs. Hariem, on the Capitoline grounds.

June 27—Star, of Pleasantville, vs. Harlem, at one
P. M.

Vale College, New July 4-Star, of Brooklyn, vs. Yale College, New Haven.

HORSE NOTES.

Privateer has recovered from his prostration and is now well. Fanny Cheatham, the racing mare, lies with her head on the pillow of her groom every night.

Luxemburg won a race for his new owner in Ca-

Ten two year olds closed in the Paterson two year old stake.

Bowie & Hall paid \$300 for two pools on their filly, which won them \$4,415.

A sporting man says he is willing to match Mountain Boy against Lady Thorn if they will let him

tain Boy against Lady Thorn if they will let him change drivers.

The pool selling at Jerome Park was a complete success, and negatives any need of book-making.

The death of the stallion Confidence was a great loss to the turf. He was a very fast horse.

Brother Jonathan and Pet were trotting very fast on Harlem lane on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. McConnell, it is said, has bought Mr. Harness share of the Ohio stable.

Rumors are afloat that both License and American Girl were foully dealt with in their race at Narraganset on Wednesday. The matter should be investigated.

gated.

Privateer, it is said, ran the second mile in the four

Privateer, it is said, ran the second mile in the four-mile dash at Jerome Park in 1:47.

The next racing event will be the summer meeting at Jerome Park, which commences on the 30th inst. The boasters about Mountain Boy's great speed, may as well be silent, for a short time at least. His defeat by Lady Thorn at Narraganset was not a matter of great effort to the big one-eyed mare.

Mr. J. B. Fellows was offered \$10,000 for the leaders of his four in hand. It would be a pity to separate such a magnificent quartet.

The Westchester grays are very beautiful horses. We met four in hand on Central avenue on Wednesday. They are strikingly showy. It is said there are eleven in the stable of the same and all fall in well.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEWS.

FESTIVAL AT WEST FARMS .- The ladies of the Reformed church at West Farms have been holding a fair and festival for the last three days, with a view of raising funds to liquidate an indebtedness on their parsonage. It has been well attended, and quite satisfactory in a pecuniary point of view.

A Town HALL Sold,—The New Rochelle Town

Hall was sold yesterday afternoon to Michael Ball for \$950. The commissioners having charge of the matter have not yet selected any place for the new building. Another meeting will be held for the purpose of examining plans which will be presented.

A DEDICATION.—The new Reformed Dutch church

at White Plains was dedicated a few days ago with appropriate ceremonies.

New Public School at Mott Haven.—The corner stone of a new public school for the Mott Haven dise

trict was laid on Friday afternoon by J. L. Burnett, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MORRISANIA.—The Rev. Henry

Smith is expected to officiate at St. Paul's church to-morrow, 21st instant.